

The Washington Times

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AUGUST CIRCULATION.

Table with 3 columns: Date, Circulation, and Total. Rows for August 1st through August 31st, showing daily circulation figures and a total for the month.

Total for the month 1,159,859 Daily average for the month 37,434

The net total circulation of The Washington Times (daily) during the month of August was 1,019,859, all copies left over and returned being eliminated. This number, when divided by 27, the number of days of publication, shows the net daily average for August to have been 37,434.

Sunday. The number of complete and perfect copies of The Washington Times printed during the month of August was as follows: August 1st 41,000 August 21st 40,114 August 31st 39,417 Total for the month 1,205,530 Sunday average for the month 38,888

The net total circulation of The Washington Times (Sunday) during the month of August was 1,205,530, all copies left over and returned being eliminated. This number, when divided by 4, the number of Sundays during August, shows the net Sunday average for August to have been 30,138.

In each issue of The Times the circulation figures for the previous day are plainly printed at the head of the first page at the left of the date line.

Persons returning to the city may obtain prompt and satisfactory delivery of The Washington Times to their homes or offices by notifying this office either by mail or telephone. The Times will be delivered at the rate of 30 cents a month or 7 cents a week. Telephone Circulation Department, Main 5260.

NEW SCHEME TO DIVIDE GAS PROFITS.

The managers of the Washington Gas Light Company are still able to boast of the possession of as fine a brand of ingenuity as ever brought sunshine into the board room of a public service corporation. Witness the new financial scheme, hatched by the directors, and incubated in the gas publicity organ.

A plan has been devised for disposing of the troublesome certificates of indebtedness, once and for all. Fearful that they are not valid, constantly fearing an attack against them through the courts, harassed almost to death because the public will insist on believing them to be merely a piece of machinery through which the company was able to split up excessive, illegal profits, the gas magnates now propose to wipe them off the books by redeeming them for cash.

Instead of converting the certificates into bonds, the company intends to sell bonds to the extent of \$2,600,000 and use the proceeds to take up the certificates from those who hold them. Nobody can question the company's right to issue bonds for cash, so it has been decided to get the cash and give it to the holders of certificates of indebtedness instead of giving them bonds in exchange for certificates. By this action the managers of the company hope to end forever the controversy over the legality of the certificates.

Of course, the results under this scheme will be the same, so far as consumers of gas are concerned, as under the scheme of reorganization decided upon two months ago. The people of the District of Columbia who use gas will have to pay interest on a debt of \$2,600,000 just the same. The only difference will be that they will pay it to the holders of the new bonds, instead of to those who now hold certificates of indebtedness and who would have held the new bonds if the first plan of the directors had been adopted. The result is the same, also, in that the new plan, if carried through without being blocked, will forever remove from the field of speculation the question of the validity of the debt of \$2,600,000 incurred when the certificates of indebtedness were issued.

Coupled with the unique proposition of the company that in the future it will pay dividends on a "fair valuation" of the property used in the conduct of the business instead of on the face value of the stock, the new method of disposing of the certificates of indebtedness justifies the conclusion that the managers of the monopoly have decided to pay even less heed to the wishes of the public than they have paid in the past.

"We propose to take profits equal to 6 per cent on \$13,000,000, and the people can like it or lump it, as they please." This is about what the reorganization plan means. The money is piling up in the treasury every year. The managers of the concern propose to get it for themselves and their stockholders. The fact that, in getting

to, they will have to pay dividends of 20 to 30 per cent on their stock will be ignored. The theory that it might be possible to dispose of some of the big profits by reducing the price of gas will be pitched out the window.

The money is there. The insiders are going to have it. The people are going to be forced to keep right on providing it. That's the program, reduced to plain, unvarnished English.

TAFT AND ROOSEVELT ON CONSERVATION.

President Taft has made his conservation speech, and former President Roosevelt has made his conservation speech. Each, presumably, has expressed his convictions. If there is any contest between them on this great issue of the day surely we should now be able to discover it. If there is any truth in the reports from St. Paul that they have reached their "break" over conservation, it must be possible to find evidences of it in the words spoken by each before the conservation congress.

If you lay the speeches of Mr. Taft and of Colonel Roosevelt side by side and compare them, what do you find?

You find the two men, the President and his predecessor, in accord on many of the issues of conservation. You find them holding divergent views on one of the important issues of conservation—the control of water-power sites. Throughout his speech, Colonel Roosevelt emphasized the necessity of national legislation for the conservation of natural resources, and especially of water power. In his speech Mr. Taft discussed both Federal and State regulation of water power, without declaring positively for either, and concluding with the statement:

I do not express an opinion upon the controversy thus made or a preference as to the two methods of treating water-power sites. I shall submit the matter to Congress and urge that one or the other of the two plans be adopted.

At another point in his speech Mr. Taft indicated that he leans to the State rights theory. He said:

In these days there is a disposition to look too much to the Federal Government for everything. I am liberal in the construction of the Constitution with reference to Federal power, but I am firmly convinced that the only safe course for us to pursue is to hold fast to the principle of the Constitution and to guard as sacred the powers of the States.

In his speech, delivered the day after Mr. Taft spoke, Colonel Roosevelt specifically indorsed certain of the President's conservation views. Early in his address he said:

All friends of conservation should be in hearty agreement with the policy which the President laid down in connection with the coal, oil, and phosphate lands, and I am glad to be able to say that at its last session Congress practically completed the work of separating the surface title to the land from the mineral beneath it.

It is significant that Colonel Roosevelt failed to make any reference to what the President said on the question of water-power sites.

Taking up the water-power question himself, Colonel Roosevelt handled it without gloves. He expressed his theories on this issue in the following plain language:

There is apparent to the judicious observer a distinct tendency on the part of our opponents to cloud the issue by raising the question of State against Federal jurisdiction. In the great fight of the people to drive the special interests from the domination of our Government, the nation is stronger and its jurisdiction more effectively than that of any State. The most effective weapon against corporations, most of which are financed or owned on the Atlantic coast, will be Federal laws and the Federal Executive. That is why I so strongly oppose the demand to turn these matters over to the States. It is fundamentally a demand against the interest of the plain people, of the people of small means; against the interest of our children and our children's children; and it is primarily in the interest of the great corporations which desire to escape all Government control.

Manifestly, it is presuming too much to state that the preceding declarations of the President and the former President prove that they are estranged. That the conservation issue has developed into a fight for Federal control on the one side and for State control on the other, with Colonel Roosevelt leading one faction and Mr. Taft leading the other, Colonel Roosevelt favors Federal control. Mr. Taft declines to express an opinion and says he will call the attention of Congress to both plans without recommending either.

Nothing else in the two speeches could be interpreted as antagonism on the part of either man toward the other. The Roosevelt followers and the railroad, lumber, and mining representatives may have a hot fight at St. Paul, but so far as outward evidence shows, Colonel Roosevelt and Mr. Taft are as good friends as ever.

AND NOW SUSPICION FALLS UPON THE CANE MILL.

The lovers of mellow old Don Quixote will remember the Barmecide feast at which Sancho Panza sat on his accession to the government of Barataria, where the solicitous doctors waved away as injurious every tempting viand that was set under his nose. The investigations carried on by the Department of Agriculture seem to be somewhat in the same nature. It will leave none of the good old delicacies in which our youth delighted.

The announcement has gone forth that the cows around Dickinson, Md., have been dying from eating sorghum. It is only fair to assume that it would be fatal to human beings, and this would put under the ban one of the succulent joys of childhood. In localities where the good old "ribbon cane," with its purple streaks and knotty joints, cannot be found, sorghum is an accepted and acceptable substitute. It

is stored away for the long winter evenings, where it shares its popularity with popcorn and roasted apples, bringing a Twelfth Night with every setting sun. In the fall, when the season of cane grinding begins, the children gather around the cane mill and drink their fill of the rich, new juice, like autumn itself, when—

By a cider-press, with patient look, She watches the last oozings, hours by hours.

Must we be told at last that there is death in the cup? Must Iachab be written over the double cylinders of the cane mill? The monoclastic bureau of the Agricultural Department is all too active for our peace of mind.

A PRACTICE WHICH CON- DUCES TO JURY TAMPERING.

Recent disclosures of jury fixing in the Chicago bribery trials have led to discussion there of the extent to which it is permissible for lawyers to investigate talesmen. The lawyer who knows and who lives up to the ethics of his profession and who also understands his obligation to the public does only his duty to his client when he undertakes to learn something about the character of the men who are to pass on the merits of a cause; but unless the practice is kept within proper bounds it is certain to lead to grave abuses. On this point a Chicago paper says:

Abuses arising from employment of private detectives to investigate jury panels furnish a case in point. Originally designed to protect litigants from corrupt or prejudiced jurors, the custom offers easy access to the very evil it assumes to prevent. Furthermore, it gives opinion criminals an advantage which poor defendants are unable to command.

At most inquiry should be limited strictly to the general reputation of the juror for honesty and intelligence. Any investigation that approaches personally the juror or any member of his family should be definitely prohibited and severely punished.

It ought to be possible for the court itself to see that juries are composed of decent, unbiased men. Unfortunately, personal inquiry of counsel is very apt to run in the direction of ascertaining whether jurors in a certain class of cases cannot be relied upon to be swayed by considerations that should not have weight. When counsel is unscrupulous and a client has money the custom is not calculated to advance the interests of justice or to give the poor litigant a square deal.

The action of the Ballinger committee yesterday may be as big a joke as the public thinks it is, but it's doubtful whether it produced a smile on the face of the Secretary of the Interior.

It was almost a foregone conclusion that the renewal of the heated term would bring a Ferdinand Finney Earle story back into our midst.

Conservation and insurgency faded into pale insignificance when the really vital issue of Ty Cobb's eyesight is placed before the public.

Fortunately, there's no maximum membership to discourage the host of applicants who are trying to break into the Anti-Cannun Club.

Mr. Tawney is said to have denied emphatically the report that the Big Stick is no longer wielded in American politics.

The railroads show a terrible lack of appreciation when they roast such a good customer as the colonel.

It really seems a shame that Mr. Graves and Mr. Kerby aren't getting a little of the glory, too.

The gas melon will be none the less succulent for having been kept on ice two weeks longer.

The Ballinger committee minority seems to have caught the spirit of insurgency.

Short Talks on Classified Advertising

"Nothing is done while Something remains undone." (French Proverb.)

No, and you may be sure, Mr. Business Man, that as long as you leave undone what is necessary to make yourself and your business well known, you are leaving a loophole which ultimately may prove disastrous.

In other words, unless you take the necessary steps to tell the people of Washington who you are, where you are, and what you are doing, so that you may draw a larger trade and from every section, your competitor, or possibly some newcomer, may establish himself solidly before you do, and not only take the business you are now neglecting, but even in time your present customers. It is one of the most essential things in the modern business, to constantly keep the general public aware of its existence, of its bargains, of its superiority over others; and there is no better way of obtaining public confidence than through the medium of the daily newspaper. This has been proven to more than the ordinary degree by the really remarkable success incidental to Times Classified Advertising, as is shown by the unusual letters of commendation and praise received from present advertisers. These are reproduced daily in fac-simile form on one of the classified pages. READ THEM.

This success and the general enormous business getting ability of these small ads is still more remarkable when considering the very low, really nominal, cost. Investigate this.

Do not leave one of the most important things undone. Drop postal to or call up Main 5260, and ask for the Classified Advertising Manager of The Times, who will be glad to explain or send representative to show you how you can INCREASE YOUR BUSINESS at an expenditure of a FEW CENTS daily.

Talk To The Town Through The Times. The Average Ad Costs Less Than 25c.

Miss Josephine Johnson Will Wed Frederick Vulte, of New Rochelle

Wedding Will Take Place October 1 at Cherrydale, Virginia.

Assistant Secretary and Miss Oliver Expected In Capital Today.

Announcement is made of the engagement of Miss Josephine Johnson, daughter of Dr. Joseph Taber Johnson, to Frederick Vulte, of New Rochelle, N. Y.

The wedding will take place on Saturday, October 1, at the country home of the bride's father at Cherrydale, Va.

Gen. Robert Shaw Oliver, Assistant Secretary of War, and Miss Oliver are expected to return to Washington today from the West, where they made an extended tour on horseback.

Mrs. Oliver, who spent the summer in Austria, where she is taking a cure, will return to her home next week.

Mr. and Mrs. Edward McCauley, who have been spending a portion of the summer at the Atlantic, Narragansett Pier, will return to Washington this week.

The Hon. John B. Henderson accompanied by his son, John B. Henderson, Jr., have returned to Washington from their summer place at Bar Harbor. Mrs. Henderson will not return to Boundary Castle until October 1.

Miss Davis Weds Prof. P. N. Peck.

Miss Rena Preston Davis, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Arthur Powell Davis, of 2212 First street northwest, was married to Prof. Paul Noble Peck last evening at 8 o'clock in the home of the bride's parents. The ceremony was performed by the Rev. Walter Dym, S. J., of the Jesuit College at Woodstock, Md.

Quantities of palms, ferns, vines, and clusters of pink roses and blossoms adorned the house, a bower being arranged in one corner of the room, under which the wedding party stood during the marriage ceremony.

The bride, who was given in marriage by her father, wore a handsome gown of white crepe and chiffon, embroidered in pearls and trimmed on the bodice and sleeves with point lace. Her hair was styled in a wavy wave and she carried a bouquet of orange blossoms and a wreath of lilies of the valley.

Miss Florence Newcomb Davis, who was her sister's maid of honor, wore a becoming gown of pink satin veiled in chiffon and embroidered in pearls. She carried a shower bouquet of bride-maid roses and wore a wreath of pink roses in her hair.

Harry H. Campbell was best man for Prof. Peck, and the ushers were William W. Chance and James Frederick Peck.

A reception and wedding supper followed the ceremony, and later in the evening Prof. and Mrs. Peck left for Washington for a Northern wedding trip, the latter wearing a traveling gown of old French blue tulle silk with a French hat of green and blue trimmed with a bird of paradise.

Upon their return to Washington, Prof. and Mrs. Peck will be at home at 1715 Twenty-second street. Prof. Peck, who is the principal of the Washington Collegiate School, was formerly principal of the George Washington University.

Mr. E. A. Haines is receiving congratulations from her friends upon the birth of a grandson. A son was born to Mr. and Mrs. Mahlon N. Haines, at York, Pa., several days ago. Mr. Haines will sail for Europe in a day or two. She will tour Germany, Switzerland, France, and attend the Passion Play and the exposition at Brussels.

The marriage of Miss Augusta Brown, of this city, and James P. Rhodes, of Sion, Pa., took place last evening at the home of the bride at 382 Macomb street, the Rev. J. H. Taylor officiating.



MRS. LAWRENCE L. GILLESPIE.

Miss Irene Sherman Weds L. L. Gillespie

Miss Irene Muriel Augusta Sherman, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. William Watts Sherman, of New York and Newport, was married to Lawrence L. Gillespie, son of Gen. George L. Gillespie, U. S. A., and Mrs. Gillespie, of Washington, this afternoon at 2:30 o'clock.

The ceremony, performed by the Rev. Dr. Stanley C. Hughes, rector of Trinity Church, Newport, was attended by a small gathering of relatives and friends. An altar was built of palms and white blossoms, beneath an alcove in the Louis XVI drawing room, before which the bride and groom stood during the ceremony. An orchestra from the Casino played the wedding music and appropriate selections during the reception, which followed the wedding ceremony.

The bride, who was given in marriage by her father, wore one of the most handsome gowns ever made in this country. It is of ivory white satin cut on princess lines, and is veiled completely with exquisite point d'Alencon lace, which adorned the bridal gown of the bride's mother. The bride veil, of point d'Alencon lace, will be arranged with a coronet of orange blossoms. It is also a gift from Mrs. Sherman, who wore it at her wedding.

Miss Mildred Sherman Sister's Maid of Honor.

Miss Mildred Sherman, her sister's maid of honor, wore a blue chiffon draped over silk, with a large blue hat. The bridesmaids, Miss Helen Rives, Miss Margaret Stewart, Miss Dorothy King, Miss Ruth King, Miss May Harriman, and Miss Sadie Jones, wore gowns of cream chiffon cloth with large blue hats.

Robert McKim Gillespie, of New York, was best man for his brother and the ushers were J. Stewart Barney, John W. Prentiss, William Rhineland, Stewart, Jr., Forbes Morgan, Jr., Har- J. Peters, and J. Laurens Van Allen.

A reception followed the marriage ceremony and the bride cut a large wedding cake in which had been baked a gold ring. Mr. Gillespie and his bride will leave Newport for a Western wedding trip.

Mrs. Elizabeth K. Benham and her little son, Harry Benham, will leave Washington in a day or two for Buena Vista Springs, where they will spend the autumn season.

Announcement is made of the marriage of Miss Estelle H. Dunsell, of Washington, and Dr. Richard H. Harris, of Elkins Park, Pa. The wedding ceremony, which was attended by a few relatives and intimate friends, was performed at St. Alban's Church by the pastor, the Rev. G. C. F. Bratenahl.

The marriage of Miss Ida E. Duvall and John T. Thompson took place last evening at 7:30 o'clock at the parsonage of Grace Baptist Church, the pastor, the Rev. F. W. Johnson, officiating in the presence of a small gathering of relatives and a few friends.

Mr. and Mrs. Thompson will spend several weeks in Virginia before returning to Washington, where they will reside on L street.

Concerts Today

By the Fifteenth Cavalry Band, at Judiciary Park, at 7:30 p. m.

G. F. TYRRELL, Director.

PROGRAM. March, "Glorious America".....Loscy Overture, "Phedre".....Massenet Waltz, "Soldiers' Songs".....Gungl Second Hungarian Rhapsody.....Liszt Marche, "Forest Whispers".....Loscy Ballet Music from "William Tell".....Rossini Selection from "Elisire d'Amore".....Donizetti March, "The Bluejackets".....Bennet "The Star-Spangled Banner."

By the U. S. Engineer Band, at Washington Barracks, at 8 P. M.

JULIUS KAMPER, Chief Musician.

PROGRAM. March, "The Marathon".....Phillips Overture, "Eque Dame".....Suppe Waltz, "Unrequited Love".....Link Selection, "Traviata".....Verdi Turkish Intermezzo, "On the Rospo".....Link Grand American and Indian Fantasia, "The Death of Custer".....Johnson "The Star-Spangled Banner."

Rear Admiral Upshur And Wife in Virginia

Rear Admiral and Mrs. Upshur, of the Marlborough, have arrived at the Virginia Hot Springs for the autumn season.

Announcement is made of the marriage of Miss Ethel Esther Corbett, of Washington, and Herbert Franklin Smith, of Trenton, N. J. The wedding took place last evening at the residence of the bride's brother-in-law and sister, Mr. and Mrs. H. P. Frost, 119 West Milton avenue, the Rev. Dr. C. L. Corder, rector of St. Paul's Episcopal Church, officiating.

After a wedding trip Mr. and Mrs. Smith will reside in Trenton.

Cards have been received in this city announcing the forthcoming marriage of Miss Mabel Kaufman, formerly of Washington, now of New York, to Arthur Tritch, of Canada, Wednesday evening, September 21, at Sherry's.

Mrs. R. Harris, who has spent the last week in New York, is expected home tomorrow.

Louis Eisenberg has returned from Philadelphia and Atlantic City.

Friends in this city will be pleased to learn of the engagement of Miss Justine Keller and Herbert Gundersheimer, both of Baltimore.

Arthur Newman, who has spent the week with friends in New York, leaves today for Atlantic City.

Mr. and Mrs. Elias Raff, of Baltimore, are the guests of Mr. and Mrs. Harold Fry, of the Ashley.

Mr. and Mrs. A. Schwartz, of Columbia road, have left for Atlantic City, where they will remain until the latter part of September.

Mrs. Isaac Gans will leave Washington for Niagara Falls and Youngstown, N. Y., to visit her brother, Capt. F. A. Barton, and Mrs. Barton, who are spending the summer here. Mrs. Gans will be absent from the city during the month of September.

The Business Doctor

By Roe Fulkerson

"THE trouble with the average American boy and his parents," said the Business Doctor, "is that they are searching for a high collar job for the boy."

"They are not looking for a place where he can make money. They pay little attention to the financial returns of the position or the future it holds out. They are looking to see how respectable it is, how well the boy can keep his nails manicured, how high a collar he can wear and still hold the job."

"This has filled the banks, law offices, and similar positions with young men who draw from \$50 to \$75 a month with no hope of a raise till the man just above them dies. Yet drivers of laundry wagons are making \$25 dollars a week, small contractors in every line are making fifty to a hundred and men who own small business establishments of their own are making still more. This thing of the high collar job is ruining more young men than any one thing in this country."

The whole matter reminds me of a thing that happened in the country recently. Three brothers, farmers, inherited 400 acres of timber land which was no good for farming purposes until it was cleared. The store keeper in the neighborhood offered to buy it for \$20,000 and paid \$2,000 down when they accepted his proposition.

"He hired the men from whom he bought it to clear the land and he sold the timber off of it for enough to pay the balance of \$18,000, as fast as the notes came due and had the ground left as profit on the deal. The farmers were pleased to death because they had almost \$2,000 apiece and had had three winters' steady work."

"When the young man wakes up to the fact that the man who hires him is making a profit on his labor and that the time for him to make his wages and the profit beside is when he is young and has no one dependent on him he has made his first step toward independence—his first move toward a life where he will not be dependent on the whims of some other man for his livelihood."

In nine cases out of ten the high collar job is a delusion and a snare. It may sound well to tell your friends that you have a son in the Rice and Leather Bank, but it would sound better to tell them that you have a son who is making \$40 or \$50 a week. He may make that in the bank some day, but the chances are that he will have more hair on his chin than on his head when it happens."

Daniel Waldo Field, a millionaire shoe manufacturer, who is forty-five years old, has entered the Harvard School of Business. Mr. Waldo went to work in a shoe shop at fifteen, and is now trying to make up for the education he was unable to get when a boy. He says that the lack of it has been the greatest handicap of his business career.

In a recent analysis of a commercial report it developed that 90 per cent of the failures were in establishments where the capital invested was less than \$5,000. The causes of failure in these cases were various but they are given here in the order of their importance—or rather in the order of their frequency. First of all was incompetency. Too many men opened up without proper knowledge of the business in which they were engaged. Just 90 per cent of the farmers who went into business failed, showing that their lives had been spent in the wrong environment.

Next in order came lack of capital. Men had the experience and ability but not money enough to tie them over the waiting time till their business was established.

DR. WILEY SUPPORTS PASTEURIZED MILK

"Much to Be Preferred to Miscellaneous Supply of Cities," Says Chemist.

Pasteurized milk was today strongly supported by Dr. Harvey W. Wiley, chief chemist of the Department of Agriculture, as a safe food for infants and as a preventive of infectious diseases.

"Milk when carefully pasteurized is much to be preferred to the miscellaneous supply such as the large cities of the country receive. Although I do not think that pasteurized milk is more healthy than the pure, clean, fresh product, it is obvious that the people of the large cities cannot get milk in that condition. It is true that some can, but it is an impossibility for every one to get the best," said Wiley.

"Dr. Nathan Straus, of New York city, deserves much credit for his work in the protection of humanity," continued the chemist. "Statistics show that infant mortality has fallen from 126.1 per thousand per annum to 50 per thousand per annum since he has undertaken the pasteurization of milk in the borough of Manhattan, and I have no doubt but that the Straus' statistics are correct. I am very sorry that he has closed his stands for the dispensation of pasteurized milk to the poor of that congested locality."

According to Dr. Wiley pasteurized milk should attain a heat of from 140-145 degrees Fahrenheit and remain so for twenty minutes. The milk should not merely reach that degree on the surface but should be so heated throughout.

TRIED TO BURN BROTHER.

ONEONTA, N. Y., Sept. 8.—An examination will be made today into the mental condition of William Findar, of Eminence, who yesterday was taken into custody while endeavoring to incinerate the body of his brother on a funeral pyre he had built in the fields near here.

What's on the Program in Washington

Amusements.

Tonight.

Belasco—"Con & Coy," 8:15 p. m. National—"The Storm," 8:15 p. m. Columbia—"The Marriage of Kitty," 8:15 p. m. Chase's-Polite vaudeville, 8:15 p. m. Academy—"The Boy From Wall Street," 8:15 p. m. Gayety—"Midnight Maidens," 8:15 p. m. Lyceum—"Kentucky Belles," 8:15 p. m. Casino—Continuous motion pictures and vaudeville. Cosmos—Continuous motion pictures and vaudeville. Avenue Grand—Vaudeville and motion pictures. Majestic—Motion pictures and vaudeville. Masque Auditorium—Motion pictures. Georgetown Open Air Theater—Motion pictures and vaudeville. Coliseum—Vaudeville and motion pictures. Luna Park—Music and vaudeville. Chevy Chase Lake—Section of Marine Band. Arcade—Music and motion pictures on roof garden.

Excursions Today.

Marshall Hall—Boat leaves Seventh street wharf 10 a. m., 2:30, and 6:30 p. m. Old Point Comfort and Norfolk steamer leaves Seventh street wharf 6:45 p. m. Chesapeake Beach—Trains leave District line, 2:30, 5:30, 7:45, and 9:45 p. m. Indian Head—Steamer Charles Macalester leaves Seventh street wharf 6:30 p. m.

(The Times will be pleased to announce entertainments and amusements in this column. Phone or write announcements.)